LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10.

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Moral Reformation.

From the Spirit of Liberty.

Old School Convention.

Mr. Smith:—

Those who watch the signs of the times will easily observe the action and sentiments of the ecclesiastical assemblies: for, usually, it is to these at the present time seem to be accessed, by their decisions, more by public sentiment and individual belief, than by a pure love of truth, or a desire to promote the glory of God. This has been abundantly verified in the proceedings of the Old School General Assembly, which has just terminated its sittings in Pittsburgh.

Perhaps your readers are not all acquainted with the nature and design of this convention; seeing rather a new thing under the sun (perhaps the first of the kind that has ever been held in this country). Its object was something like this: Owing to the low state of religion in Pittsburgh and other adjoining Synods, a general invitation was given to the ministers and elders of said Synods, to meet, not as a judicative, but consultative body, so that, by a free interchange of thought and feeling, such measures might be entered into as would secure the blessings of God—a revival of religion. About two hundred ministers and elders responded to this call, by assembling together in Pittsburgh, on the 17th ult.

Now, if the low state of religion prevails which is asserted, and which no one denies, there must be a cause for all this. God does not afflict his people willingly, nor hide his face from them in anger. The things, then, to be expected, rightly were, that these ministers and elders, on coming together, would earnestly betake themselves to discover the reasons why God had a controversy with them; and, having discovered their prevailing sins, humbly in contrition, and really in heart-broken penitence, to inquire the way of obtaining revivals—this way that God has pointed out, would cause *division* among the ranks, and must therefore, be *abandoned*. The *dramsellers*, the *Sabbath-breakers*, the *slave-holders*, were to be offended, and, if rumor be true, were actually present in this modey assembly. Of course, all these crying sins must be passed by, lest the feelings of the dear brethren should be wounded, and slavery, the sum of all sins, must not be touched, of the perfectly indignation of these revival men.

At the opening of the meeting, a gag was actually fastened upon the mouth of one, who, for years, in the months for the oppressed. A business committee was appointed, with this proviso, "that no business should come before the convention, except through said committee." Special conferences taken place, where not one hand the servile "dance to the dark tune of slavery," should have any share in conducting business for this august body. Their resolutions were generally in the form of resolves, and are just such as might be expected from the composition of the assembly. Sin is condemned in the abstract, which any Deist can readily do; and prayer to God is enjoined, to which my Mohammedan would readily assent. And, day after day, these ministers and elders continued to offer up those unions ejaculations—those holy incense offerings, which were offered up of old by the Righteous Jews; saying "Wherefore have we fasted, and thou seest not? wherefore have we afflicted our souls, and thou takest no knowledge?" Had there been an Isaiah in the midst, whose lips had been touched with live coals from an altar, a divine answer would doubtless have been returned for these inquiries. For Isaiah, speaking for God, could say to those self righteous Jews: "Is not this the fast I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, & to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" But, blessed be God, while was slaughter without a witness: an Abdiel rose in this recreant host, to speak for the cause of Jehovah. Let his name be mentioned to honor. Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of Newcastle Presbytery, on the fourth day of the convention, ventured to suggest God's plan for obtaining a revival; i. e. by confessing particular sins, and forsaking them. He marched upon the sin of Sabbath-breaking, the sin of intemperance, and—hesitated. When, that was not minuted in the mysteries of the convention, could have divined the cause? At length the speaker recovered: "Mr. Chairman, there is another sin, which I know you do not wish to have mentioned—which, I believe, you have taken pains, and are determined to keep out of this convention. You know what I mean. Shall I name it?" Again the speaker hesitated. A minister of the gospel, and a member of the convention, who was sitting beside your correspondent in the assembly, whispered, "Do you see how he trembles?" Eternal God! is it—can it be true?—that in a community professing to be Christian, and in a body—it the midst of the nineteenth century—a minister of Jesus shall tremble even to name the name of a system—the sum of all wickedness—a system that glories in the blood of our country's sons—that fattens on human blood from woman's shrinking flesh—that mothers born from their children—in America, worshiped for gain, and the image of God sold like brute in the shambles? Yes, this country! Yes, O my insulted God, and dishonored religion of Jesus, this sight was seen in the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on the 21st of Nov., 1842.

The speaker, however, after hesitating a while, fearlessly pronounced the terrific word, saying, "Mr. Chairman, it is SLAVERY; and unless this be repented of, we need not expect a blessing."

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But every endeavor was fruitless. Nothing could move the assembly from its dignified, rather sullen silence. The concerted plan seemed to be to treat every attempt to bring the case of the mourning captive before them with silent, cold contempt. This was, no doubt, discovered by the few friends of oppressed humanity; and all farther attempts to urge it upon the attention of these determined oppressors was abandoned.

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How shall I express my amazement, when I beheld a large and influential body of grave divines, filled with the greatest seeming compassion for a comparatively favored portion of our population; but utterly silent, even sleeping at the mention of another large portion of our inhabitants, lying in the grossest ignorance, in the deepest degradation, and under the foulest oppression the world has ever seen? Let such inconsistency, such daring hypocrisy, pass on the earth without a name. It devils can feel shame, the recording angel of hell will blush while he registers such things on the internal pages.

A True Revivalist.

Political.

MR. ADAMS' ADDRESS.

Address of John Quincy Adams to his constituents of Braintree, Sept. 12, 1842.

Concluded.

Fellow-citizens—On closing my relations of personal communication with you as your representative in Congress, it may be proper for me to advert to the position which I have occupied in that body, and to the principles which I have observed in that capacity.

There are two different party divisions always operating in the House of Representatives of the United States—one sectional, North and South—or in other words, slave and free; the other political—both sides of which have been known at different times by different names but are now usually denominated whigs and democrats. The southern or slave party, outnumbered by the free, are cemented together by a common, intense interest of property to the amount of $1,200,000,000 in human beings the very existence of which is neither allowed nor tolerated in the North. It is the opinion of many theoretical reasoners on the subject of government, that whatever may be the form the ruling power of every nation is its property. Mr. Van Buren, in one of his messages to Congress, gravely pointed out to them the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth. Reflect now upon the tendencies of twelve hundred millions of dollars of associated wealth, thoroughly represented in your national legislature by one hundred members, together with one hundred and forty members representing persons only—freemen not chattels. Reflect also, that this twelve hundred millions of dollars of property is peculiar in its character, and comes under a classification unknown to the Roman law, and denominated by a governor of Virginia *property acquired by crime*—that it sits easy upon the conscience of its owner—that in the purification of human virtue and the progress of the Christian religion, it has become and is daily becoming more and more odious—that Washington, and Jefferson, themselves slaveholders living and dying, bore testimony against it—that it was the dying memorial of John Randolph—that it is renounced, abjured by the supreme pontiff of the Roman Church: abolished with execration by the Mahometan despot of Tunis; shaken to its foundation by the imperial autocrat of all the Russias, and the absolute monarch of Austria—all, all bearing reluctant and extorted testimony to the self-evident truth, that by the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God, man cannot be the property of man. Recollect that the force of human feelings against this unhallowed outrage upon human rights came from ourselves, from the Quakers of Pennsylvania—that it passed from us to England—from England to France, and spread over the whole civilized world—that after struggling for nearly a century against the most sordid interests and most furious passions of man, it made its way at length into the parliament and ascended the throne of the British Isles. The Congress of the United States, and then by the parliament of Great Britain. But the force fastened by the progress of Christian charity, and of human rights, upon the African slave trade, could not rest there. If the African slave trade was piracy, the coasting American slave trade could not be innocent—nor could its aggravated turpitude be denied. In the sight of the same God who abhors the iniquity of the African slave trade, nor slavery itself, can be held guiltless. From the suppression of the African slave trade, therefore, the British parliament impelled by the irresistible influence of the British people proceeded to point the battery of its power against slavery itself. At the expense of one hundred millions of dollars, it abolished slavery and emancipated all the slaves in the British transatlantic colonies, and the government entered upon a system of negotiation with all the powers of the world, for the ultimate extinction of slavery throughout the globe.

The utter and unqualified inconsistency of slavery, in any of its forms, with the principles of the North American Revolution and the Declaration of our independence had so forcibly struck the southern champions of our rights, that the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of slaves was a darling project of Thomas Jefferson, from his first entrance into public life to the last years of his existence. But the associated wealth of the slaveholders outweighed the principles of the revolution, and by the Constitution of the United States a compromise was established between slavery and freedom. The extent of the sacrifice of principles made by the North in this compromise, can be estimated only by its practical effects. The principle is, that the House of Representatives of the United States is a representation only of the persons and freedom of the North, and of the persons, property and slavery of the South. Its practical operation has been to fix the balance of power in the House, and in every department of the government, in the hands of the minority of numbers. For practical results, look to the present composition of your government, in all its departments. The President of the United States, the President of the Senate—the Speaker of the House, are all slaveholders. The chief justice, and four others, out of nine judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are slaveholders. The commander-in-chief of your army, and the general next in command, are slaveholders. A vast majority of all the officers of your navy, from the highest to the lowest, are slaveholders. Of six heads of the executive departments, three are slaveholders, securing thus, with the President, a majority in all cabinet consultations and executive councils. From the commencement of this century, upwards of 50 years, the office of chief justice has been always held by slaveholders; and when, upon the death of Judge Marshall, the two senior justices upon the bench were citizens of free States, and unsurpassed in eminence of reputation, both for learning in the law and for pureness in morality, there were both overlooked and overslaughtered by a slaveholder, far inferior to either of them in reputation as a lawyer, and chiefly eminent for his obsequious servility to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, for which this unjust elevation to the supreme judicial bench was the reward.

As to the house itself, if an article of the Constitution had prescribed, or a standing rule of the house had required, that no for learning in the law and for pureness in morality, there were both overlooked and overslaughtered by a slaveholder, far inferior to either of them in reputation as a lawyer, and chiefly eminent for his obsequious servility to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, for which this unjust elevation to the supreme judicial bench was the reward.

As to the house itself, if an article of the Constitution had prescribed, or a standing rule of the house had required, that no slaveholder should ever be the speaker the regulation could not be more rigorously observed than it is by the compact movements by the slave representation in the house. Of the last six speakers of the house, including the present, every one has been a slaveholder. It is so much matter of course to see such a person in the chair, that if a Northern man but thinks of aspiring to the chair, he is only made a laughing-stock of the house. With such consequences staring us in the face, what are we to think when we are told that the government of the United States is a democracy of numbers? a government by a majority of the people? Do you not see that the one hundred representatives of persons, property and slavery, marching in solid phalanx upon every question of interest to their constituents, will always outnumber the one hundred and forty representatives only of persons and freedom, scattered, as their votes always will be, by conflicting interests, prejudices and passions? But this is not all. The second party division in the house to which I have alluded is political, and known at present by the names of whigs and democrats, or locofocos. The latter are remarkable for an exquisite tenderness of affection for the people, and especially for the poor, provided their skins are white, and against the rich. But it is no less remarkable that the princely slaveholders of the South are among the most thoroughgoing of the democrats; and their alliance with the northern democracy is one of the cardinal points of their policy. Mr. Jefferson delivered it to them as the keystone in the arch of southern statesmanship, and Mr Clement C. Clay in impressing it upon the legislature of Alabama, gave them an illustration of its wisdom in the fact, that on the nomination of Edward Everett, as minister to Great Britain, all the democratic senators from the North voted against him.

With the aid of this policy, Thomas Jefferson, by an open and avowed violation of the Constitution which he had sworn to support, effected, by an act of Congress alone, the annexation of Louisiana to the Union; and by virtue of that precedent, Florida was afterwards annexed in like manner. This enormous accession of strength to the southern or slaveholding section—but it was not enough. By the dismemberment of Mexico, Texas and a territory of five hundred thousand square miles might be annexed to the Union. Mexico had abolished slavery, but Texas had restored it and made it irrevocable. Ten States, with each a population exceeding that of Virginia, might be carved out of this territory, and place an immovable foundations, the supremacy and perpetuity of the slaveholding power.

Are you incredulous of the possibility that the free representation of the North should be wheedled into the support of a system, so diametrically opposite to the first elements of the true democracy, and to the clearest interests of their own sections? Mr. Appleton has apprised you of the charm by which New Hampshire has been converted into an anti-tariff State, and the same spell which has been of power to fascinate the Northern States, if they will but look upon the sacred right of petition, will find it equally ready to sacrifice all the inalienable rights of man to the Moloch of slavery, and to fasten, from the plunder of Mexico, ten slave spotted States upon the Union, to settle for all time, and beyond the possibility of redemption, the preponderancy of southern slavery over the democracy and the freedom of the North.

I entered the National House of Representative in December, 1831, with an assurance to the constituents by whom I was elected, that I should still myself bound to no party, whether sectional or political. I thought this a duty imposed upon me by my peculiar position. I spent the greatest portion of my life in the service of the whole nation, and had been honored with their highest trust. My duty of fidelity of affection, and of gratitude to the whole, was not merely inseparable from, but identical with, that which was due from me to my own native commonwealth. The internal conflict between slavery and freedom, had been and still was scarcely perceptible in the national councils. The Missouri compromise had laid it asleep, it was hoped, forever. The development of the moral principle which pronounces slavery a *crime* of man against his brother man, had not yet reached the conscience of the Christian nation. The leading monarchy of Europe, earnestly and jealously occupied in allying the political, moral, and intellectual energies of civilized man against the African slave trade, had scarcely yet discovered that the African slave trade was but an instrument, and in truth a mitigation, of the great irremissible wrong of slavery. Hence the policy, the extinction of slavery throughout the earth, was not yet disclosed. The Jackson project of dismembering Mexico for the acquisition of Texas already organized and in full operation, was yet partially secret. Congress will not [illegible] the discussion between the citizens of North and South, and in the first place as a member of the house, was, in presenting fifteen petitions *from Penn. Ivania* for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to declare, while moving their reference to the committee on the District, that I was not prepared to support it. I was, therefore, not then a *sectional* partisan, and never have been to this day.

In the *political* division of parties, my opinions and principles were all in favor of the executive administration of the national government, then formidably assailed by S. Carolina nullification, under the shield and with the artillery of State sovereignty. President Jackson had placed himself out of the reach of all friends, personal intercourse with me; but through the whole term of his administration, I gave to it my cordial support, for reasons which I believed constitutional, and useful to the interests of the country. He had, indeed, pronounced his veto upon the Maysville road bill, but he had not proclaimed his war of extermination against a national bank, nor against internal improvements, nor against the protection of our manufacturers, nor against the proceeds of the public lands. It was not until his message of December, 1832, that he disclosed the extent of his most pernicious political system, repudiating all the maxims of Washington and his policy, the cardinal points of which had, through all the previous changes of administration, stood unshaken till that day. In the preceding summer of 1832, I had, in perfect concert with his administration—as chairman of the committee of ways and means—carried through the tariff act of that year, which, if it had been suffered to continue to this day, would have provided all the revenue necessary for the expenditures of the government, without excess or deficiency, and without a dollar of debt now to be paid. In his controversy with France, while resisting his grasp at the war-declaring power of Congress, I sustained him in his peremptory demand for the faithful execution of a ratified treaty. In his controversy with Great Britain, I voted to furnish him the means of sustaining his proclamation, and suppressing the threatened insurrection under the banners of nullification. But in his furious and vindictive war against a national bank—in his usurpation of the control of the treasury—in his perfidious course of policy towards the Indian tribes, and Mexico—in his pocket vetoes and judicial misconstruction of a law approved and signed by himself—in his political proscriptions, his kitchen cabinet consultations—his overbearing and humiliating degradation of his official cabinet ministers, and his insulting imputations upon the members of Congress, including his own partisans—I opposed him so long as he held the reins of power; seldom, indeed, with success, but at least averting a war with Mexico, and defeating, for a time, the transfer of the balance of power from the freedom to the slavery of the Union.

It was during the Jackson administration, that the *sectional* division of the parties became preponderant, in and out of Congress, the collision between slavery and freedom, which has prostrated, for the time, and suspended, in defiance of the Constitution, the sacred right of petition. The existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, had always been a source of mortification and disgust to the people of the free States. As the general detestation of the African slave trade was spreading over Europe, it came back, by reflection, to the country where it had originated. Petitions, memorials, and remonstrances against slavery and the slave trade in the District, multiplied not only by the natural sympathies of humanity, but by a numerous host of anti-slavery societies, which started up, almost at once, throughout all the free States. The great convenience to the South of the nullification doctrine, is that it accommodates itself to every exercise of power by Congress, which interferes, directly or indirectly, with the black code. When the abolition petitions began to multiply, some forty bale theorists made the discovery that Congress, with express power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever over the District, had yet no power to abolish slavery; and having no such power, the people had no right to petition Congress for anything which Congress had no power to grant, and so conclusive was this logic, south of Mason and Dixon's line, that when Mr. Van Buren, as a Northern man with Northern principles, became a candidate for the succession to the presidency, he was specially catechised for his opinion upon this point, and he answered the inquiry by a compromise. He thought it not quite safe to deny the power of Congress, but he held that the exercise of the power was as much interdicted as if it did not exist; and he faithfully promised a veto, if, while he should be President, majorities of both houses of Congress should pass an abolition act. On the back of this and other accumulated pledges, Mr. Van Buren was elected by south ern votes, and with the auxiliary force of a northern democracy, the southern sectional policy became the supreme law of the land. The right of petition was suppressed—internal improvement was arrested—the manufacturing interest was outlawed—the public lands were devoted to devastation and waste—and the country, stimulated by floods of spurious currency, to enormous burdensome debts for their own expenditures, are stripped of the funds from which they had a right to expect the means of making their payments, and are driven to the desperate resource of repudiation.

It is, then, the *sectional* division of parties, or in other words, the conflict between freedom and slavery, which constitutes the axle round which the administration of your national government revolves. All its measures of foreign and domestic policy are but radiations from that centre. John Tyler is a Virginian slaveholder. All the affections of his soul are bound up in the system of supporting, spreading, and perpetuating the peculiar institutions of the South. The *political* division of parties with him, and with all southern statesmen of his stamp, is a mere instrument of power, to purchase auxiliary support of the cause of slavery, even from the freemen of the North. Democracy! Why, upon what foundation can democracy find a foothold to stand, but upon the rights of man; upon the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence? Democracy and slavery! The greatest good of the greatest number—and the greatest number the *property* of the smallest!—A government of majorities—and a majority the chattels of the minority! Is not the brand of *double-dealer* stamped on the forehead of every democratic slaveholder? Are not fraud and hypocrisy the religion of the man who calls himself a democrat, and holds his fellow man in bondage?

I could have no confidence in Mr. Tyler. At the very threshold of the session, in the convulsive struggle of the South to re-strike the gag-rule against the right of petition, his name and *official influence* had been used with fatal success in the debates of the house, to reverse the thrice repeated vote of the majority to suppress the rule. Mr. Tyler had sullied his name and influence to be thus publicly used, without disclaiming his participation in this gross outrage upon the rights of the people's representatives of the people. The southern whig, first mover of that rule, declared in the house, that he had a letter from Mr. Tyler expressing his approbation of it, and complimenting him upon the part he had performed in procuring its adoption. And the corporal of Mr. Tyler's guard declared that *he knew* that the President of the United States was in favor of the rule. I have been a member of the select committee which had reported the *seal* of the vetoed *bank* bills, and had witnessed, through all its tergiversations, the conduct of Mr. Tyler in the progress and final catastrophe both of that and of its predecessor, the Senate Bill. A thorough conviction that slavery and nullification were the corner stone of Mr. Tyler's politics, and duplicity of his morals, forced itself upon my observation, and I was ready to say, like Shakspeare's Hamlet—

"It is not, nor it cannot come to good;
But, break my heart, for I must hold my tongue."

The estimate for the navy expenses of the year 1842, accompanying the report, was eight millions two hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-three cents—exceeding by two millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, the appropriations of the preceding year.

In the same report which proposed the increase of the navy, to equal one half that of Great Britain, it was stated that England had "more than eight times as many vessels of war as the United States, exclusive of her steamships." To equal one half of her naval force then, the United States must build three times the whole number of their present vessels of war, besides at least forty steamers, which, at an expense proportioned to the estimate of the present year, would amount to upwards of twenty millions of dollars a year additional to it. Thirty millions of dollars a year would thus not suffice to cover the expense to the people of the navy, thus seriously proposed and zealously urged by the Secretary of the Navy, with the appropriate smile of President Tyler.

With such professions of rigorous retrenchment and economy on paper, and such samples of practical operation such as those in the annual message and its attendant executive reports, what could I foredode of the prudence, discretion, or political economy of Mr. John Tyler's administration? What worse than sense less babbling must it be to any man capable of combining together two rational ideas, with a disgraced and insolvent treasury, to use the words retrenchment and economy, in the very act of presenting and recommending from the military department of the government, the *quo fulmina belli*, an elaborate declamatory system of administration, involving a yearly expenditure, in PEACE, of at least fifty millions of dollars?

And this was called a peace establishment! But could it escape the observation of any reasonable man that it was a cry of peace! peace! where there was no peace. And it was perfectly obvious that the temper, disposition and disguised policy of Mr. Tyler was warlike—war—even with England, not for the boundary, nor for the Caroline—but for the Creole—for the protection of the existing slave trade—but especially war with Mexico, for the conquest and annexation to the United States of Texas; and for the spunging of the public treasury.

The paragraph in the annual message relating to Texas was itself sufficiently marked by a longing for the annexation of that Republic to the Union. It said, "the United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to the young but growing republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that through its example, another evidence is to be given of the prosperity, happiness, and government glory of the human race. The great truth that government was made for the people, and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its exemplification by a sister republic, with the deepest interest."

Do you think, fellow-citizens, that you are hearing Benjamin Franklin, or John Jay, or some other *honest* champion and apostle of the rights of man? or is this flourish a cruel mockery of language and of truth? One of the wise institutions of this glorious republic, rooted in her social compact, is *slavery*—hereditary, tredecennial slavery—placed by her constitution beyond the reach of her legislature. This is her tribute to the great principles of civil liberty—and I will do her again the justice to say that she is no hypocrite. Her constitution virtually disclaims all pretension to the great principles of civil liberty. It travesties the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence, that *all men* are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, into a mere declaration that all men, "when they form a social compact, have equal rights." The constitution of Texas has a blush of decorum, if not of shame.

Yet deeply as Mr. Tyler had fallen in love with the glorious republic of Texas, he said nothing of the trading expedition of certain citizens of the United States against Santa Fé, under the colors of Texas and the commission of President Lamar. This had been organized, armed, equipped and arrayed by recruits from the United States, opened and encouraged by the authorities and parts of the southern States, under the eyes of Mr. Tyler's administration. In anticipation of its success, resolutions were in preparation from the legislatures of several of the slaveholding States, renouncing the old and rejected demand for the annexation of Texas to the United States; and the then confidential Herald of Mr. Tyler at New York had already, before the failure of the expedition was known, obscurely intimated that the measure was to be consummated at the then ensuing session of congress. The time of diplomacy, in congress, towards Mexico, became harsh, overbearing, and insulting. Mr. Waddy Thompson, during his whole career in congress, the most inveterate enemy of Mexico, and the most zealous and intriguing leader of the gag-rule party against the right of petition, and for the annexation of Texas to the Union, was substituted for Mr. Powhattan Ellis, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. The expedition against Santa Fe made a losing trade, and miserably failed. The pedlar heroes of President Lamar no sooner became Mexican prisoners of war, than they were remetamorphosed into citizens of the United States, and the cry of war! war! with unnatural Mexico, for the protection of American citizens from the clutches of the monster Santa Anna, rung from the Rocky Mountains to the Sabine. For a full week the daily report whispered round the House of Representatives, was that a war message against Mexico was coming from President Tyler; and when the debate on the appropriation for the new minister to Mexico came up, the corporal of the guard openly urged a war, if Santa Anna should refuse to release the trading invaders from the United States, his prisoners of war, or even if he should pursue his declared purpose of attempting to recover by force the revolted territory of Texas to the Mexican confederation. You will remember the eloquent argument of the corporal in the same speech, to convince the northern abolitionists that the annexation of Texas was much for the northern interests, because it would weaken, by scattering, the slave population, and promote the exportation of the staple article of Virginia domestic manufacture—and you doubtless know that such was the devotion of the corporal to his captain "Tyler too," that he was generally believed in the House to occupy the *thinking* department of the captain's administration.

Fellow citizens, I am requested to say something to you, upon the *right of petition*; the topic upon which your approving resolutions are most peculiarly gratifying to me, as it is that upon which the severest of my trials, as your representative, have been endured.

I have informed you how, at the commencement of the present congress, the gag-rule, excluding all petitions touching the institutions of slavery, from being received, after three successive votes of the House to discard it from the rules, was *restored*; first, by two motions for *reconsideration*, made by members from the Keystone State, holding the balance between the North and South in their hands, and in the common worship of God and Mammon, adhering in theory to the true God, and to the demon-idol in prac-

tice. Next, by the yielding compromise of excluding *all* petitions *for that session*; with the humbug appointment of a select committee, of five slaveholders and four of the free representation, to revise all the rules.—Then by staving off the report of that committee till the last day of the session, and then smuggling into it a new gag-rule, against the *reception* of anti-slavery petitions. And last by *laying on the table*, at the second session, the report of the select committee, after fixing a special day for its consideration, and thereby leaving the original gag-rule in force, as if it had never been set aside.

Fellow-citizens—among the animadversions upon my public conduct which have occasionally been brought to my notice, and for which I am accountable to you, is the charge that in the controversies which I have been constrained to hold with other men, I have manifested a harsh and acrimonious temper, and I have used violent and passionate language. There may be some foundation for this charge; and if there be, an apology for it is due to you, from me as your representative. Self-control is a jewel of inestimable price, and

Thrice happy they who master so their blood, as never to lose it. But so far as my friends, or impartial persons, may have thought me blamable in this respect, I would ask him to consider that the adversaries with whom I had to contend, face to face, have pursued me with a virulence and rancor unparalleled in the history of this country.—That twice, in the space of five years, I have for the single offence of persisting to assert the right of the people to petition, and the freedom of speech, and of the press, been dragged before the house in which I was your representative, as a culprit, to be censured, or expelled; and when, after ten days of the most unrelenting persecution, I have been released from its fury, I have been still denounced as the cause of the waste of time consumed by my persecutors, in their struggle to accomplish my ruin.

On one of these occasions, the leader of the associated legion banded against me, has had the candor to avow his motive for hunting me like a partridge upon the mountains, and I take the liberty to read it to you in his own words. Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, after the failure of his magnanimous campaign against me, published in a pamphlet his eloquent speeches, delivered to obtain a sentence of condemnation against me, and dedicating the pamphlet to his constituents, announces to them his purpose for the future, and his motive for the past, in the following words:—

"Though petitions to dissolve the Union be poured in by thousands, I shall not again interfere on the floor of congress, considering as I do that the petitions have virtually decided that there is nothing contemptuous or improper in offering them, and unwilling again to afford to Mr. Adams an opportunity of sweeping all the strings of discord that exist in our country. I acted as I thought for the best being sincerely desirous to check that man, who, if he could be removed from the councils of the nation, or *silenced* upon the exasperating subject to which he seems to have devoted himself, *none other, I believe could be found hardy enough, or bad enough, to fill his place!*"

Besides this special and avowed malevolence against me, this admitted purpose to expel or silence me, for the sake of brow-beating all other members of the free representation, by establishing over them the reign of terror served towards me by the *silencers* of the slave representation, and their allies of the northern democracy, and of the guard. You remember the desperate struggle at the late session, of the slave representation in the committee of foreign affairs, to turn me out of the office of chairman of that committee, to which the speaker had appointed me, and that, when that effort failed, five members constituting the majority of the committee, four slaveholders, and one northern man, refused to continue serving any longer in the committee with me, and that three other slaveholders, appointed by the speaker to supply their places, declined in like manner. Not one of these eight members had ever had one word of personal difference with me, upon any subject—their purpose was exactly that of Mr. Marshall to remove me from the councils of the nation, or to silence me, for the sake of *intimidating* all others—an ostentatious display of a concerted determination to serve with no man who would not submit to the gag, and would persist in presenting abolition petitions.

You can readily conceive, fellow-citizens how powerful the effect of such movements is to overawe the members from the Free States, and to frighten them from their propriety.—Every member naturally wishes, apart from sectional or partisan feelings, to stand well with the other members of the house. To stand well with the southern members, is a rolling passion with many from the free states; and there is nothing so sure of obtaining their good graces, as a yielding temper and disposition on this point of Anti-slavery. Where the South cannot effect their object by brow beating, she wheedles. The restoration of the gag rule, after it had been three times rejected, was effected in this manner. Two members from the State whose motto is virtue, liberty, and independence, and who had voted against the rule, moved and carried *reconsiderations* —to keep the balance between North and South in their own hands. Then came another notable device—the appointment of a select committee, composed of four of five slaveholding members, and four from the free States, to report a revisal of *all* the rules. Then a proposition to exclude the reception of *all* petitions for *that session*, [except on subjects specially noticed in the President's message.] This committee never reported till the last day but one before the close of the session, and then nothing could be done but to lay the report on the table. The good nature of the free representation, circumvented by this show of a compromise, yielded to the exclusion of petitions *for that session*, and never recovered the right.

The yielders commended themselves by their concession to the good feelings of the South, and she patted them on the back as good honest fellows, albeit abolitionists, and laughed in her sleeve to find how easily yankee cunning could be outwitted. This compromising with principle topples the South, is one of the means of obtaining personal influence with southern members. The refusal to serve with me upon the committee of foreign affairs, was another spring of the same stock. I do not believe there has ever been, since the existence of the general government, another instance of a combined squad of members refusing to serve on a standing committee of the house, with one member of the house, because they could not remove him from the councils of the nation by expulsion, or turn him out from the chair of the committee, without a shadow of assignable reason for the act.

I must do many of the members of the House of Representative from the South the justice to say, that their treatment of me is dictated for most by the passions and prejudices of their constituents than by their own. Were it not for this curse of slavery, there are some of them with whom I should be upon terms of the most intimate and confidential friendship. There are many for whom I entertain high esteem, respect, affectionate attachment. There are even those among them who stood by me in my trials, and scorned to join in the league to sacrifice me as a terror to others. But I have been so often pointed to the South with the horns of abolition upon my head, that if I were to step south of the Potomac, the people would be looking down for the cloven foot. All this I endeavor to take in good humor; but it is not in the spirit, and as a sample of the feeling of respectable southern constituents towards me, I will read you from a Charleston newspaper, a toast drank with unbounded applause, at a public patriotic dinner at Walterborough, on the last fourth of July, in celebration of the 67th anniversary of our national independence.

"The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good George Washington not forgetting Generals Marion and Sumter, who assisted in relieving us from king George's slavery, arbitrary power, stamp, paper, and compulsory tea-drinking. May we never want a democrat to trip up the heels of a federalist, or a hangman to prepare a halter for John Quincy Adams. (9 cheers.)"

[At this point Mr. Adams's constituents greeted the toast with a hearty shout of laughter.]

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

To the members of the Maine Annual Conference who believe all slaveholding to be Sin.

Dear Brethren:—In another department of this paper, you will see a *call* numerously signed for a *Methodist Anti-slavery Convention* to be held in this city, on the 18th of Jan. The project will without doubt meet your hearty assent, and we hope, cooperation. The present period so far as the cause of suffering humanity is concerned, is one of great and increasing interest. Slavery is *doomed*, it's days are numbered. But aside from the general question, we, as Methodists are called to regard it in its most appalling aspect, as connected with, and influencing the church of our choice, and of our affections. Slavery is in our branch of God's Zion, its polluted hand is upon her Altar. Its fetid breath rises with her incense. Its apologists and defenders mingle in her service and rites. Our influence as a church *sanctions* slavery. Our duty in view of this truth is obvious. We must *drive* the monster, from the church; one of two things is most certain, *slavery* must go out of the church, or the church must go out of the world. They cannot live long together. God cannot long suffer this foul, unnatural alliance compared with which Milton's picture of sin and death at the gate of hell is angelic. We have been doomed to see some of the most faithful and long tried friends to the cause of emancipation, leaving the church, despairing of success in the great work of expurgation. But we do not thus see our duty; we must now come together for the adoption of means such as will give consolidation to ourselves, and definiteness and power to our future action. Hence the Call.

Brethren in Maine come up; the occasion cannot fail of being one of transcendent interest. The great case of Gray *vs.* God—Latimer and Humanity, has produced a tremendous interest. Boston, the great heart of New England has quivered with emotion. Come up and feel this peerless pleasure and share this *delicious* delight.

Brethren, will you suffer an old friend and coadjutor to urge you to devote a few days and dollars to an object so worthy attention. We shall give you a hearty welcome and a divine blessing will attend your labors. I trust, however that your love for the church and the slave will prove sufficient without any consideration I can offer to determine your course.

Yours in the bonds of the gospel and of suffering humanity.

M. Trafton.

Boston, Dec. 1842.

Dear Brethren:

Having seen the above in manuscript permit me to say that it has my most hearty approbation. I also cheerfully approve of the "call" for a convention to which it alludes. We must as many as possible attend that convention. I regret that it takes place on the week of the annual meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society but of the two it is the more important that we should attend the convention.

It is time that we were awake to the enormity of slavery in the Methodist Church.—I go for its entire expulsion from the church, according to the principles set forth in the "call." I believe the church can and must be purified from this sin. Let us not therefore secede from the Church, but endeavor to purify it from the stains of slavery.

I fear that the apathy of the professed friends of the slave in the Methodist Church has contributed largely to influence our dear brethren to leave who have recently withdrawn from us.

D. B. Randall.

Hallowell, Dec. 26, 1842.

Good Capital to set up Business.—Gen. Cass is understood to rely on his efforts *against* the suppression of the slave trade, as his political capital to make him President of the United States in 1844.—[Enan.]

For the Liberty Standard.

To the Abolitionists of Maine.

As we are approaching the close of another year it is natural for us to enquire, Have I discharged my duty faithfully to the slave? Have I prayed for him as much as I ought? Have I extended my influence to its extent for his deliverance? Have I given to this cause all that I consistently could? Upon this last question let us dwell a moment.—Now I am not going to charge you with delinquency, but will simply state the fact that the executive committee have received during the past year but very little pecuniary aid from the friends of the cause in this State. We employed an agent a part of the year, & he has received but about half enough to support him during the time he was in our employ. Although he did not leave the field on this account, but to take charge of the paper; yet I fear had he continued, he would have been obliged to snuff the east wind to support the corporeal nature, for the want of something more substantial. Since then we have done nothing except what has been done by the paper.

How long at this rate would it take to abolish slavery? To be sure what effort we have put forth has yielded abundant fruit.—But we have not done half as much as we should have done. Now we can't consent to plod along at this slow rate. We positively must go to work in earnest. Slavery is doomed to fall, and in its overthrow we must have a hand and a heart; and the hand moved by the impulse of the heart. In order to do this, the committee must have pecuniary assistance, and the friends must give them that assistance.

"But it is hard times—hard times, and money is scarce." I know it. But if money is scarce, bread and butter are plenty. The good Lord gave us the present year, one of the most fruitful seasons that we have had for a long time. And while we ask for a little money we must have from you a large donation in the various productions of a kind and benificent providence. Now anything that you have will be acceptable, and can be employed in this cause. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, beef, pork, butter, cheese, cloths of all kinds, wool, hay, wood, apples, with a little gold and silver, and a few good current bank notes, can all be used to very great advantage to forward our cause in this state.—Now my plan is this: Let every active friend of the cause in such neighborhood take his horse and pung and go around among his neighbors and collect a good stout load of these articles and bring them down to our annual meeting. Come, Brother, just harness that horse, and put on your great coat and mittens and start off—just as soon as you have finished reading this article—harness right up, (let the boys do the chores) and go call your neighbors and ask them to give something to the cause of the poor crushed bleeding slave. I think I see you moving now; and as I stand in the door of the Anti Slavery office on the week of our annual meeting, I see load after load coming in.—We hope not to be disappointed.

The friends at the annual meeting will probably think it best to employ an agent another year. Such a measure must be adopted if the cause goes forward. If an agent is employed he must be sustained by the friends of the cause must sustain him.—What shall be the character of the response from the Abolitionists of Maine?

Yours for the slave,

D. B. Randall,
In behalf of the Ex. Com.

Hallowell, Dec. 26, 1842.

Ministers' Conference of the Penobscot Freewill Baptists Yearly Meeting.

Whereas the Penobscot Yearly Meeting and its several Quarterly Meetings have passed several resolutions on the subject of slavery, and but little has been done to carry those resolutions into effect, therefore,

1st, Resolved, That Elders S. Whitney, J. B. Copp, E. T. Fogg, E. Allen Jr., L. Hathaway, L. Moulton and C. S. Pratt be a committee to present the subject of slavery before the several Quarterly Meetings belonging to Penobscot Y. M. and prevail on them, if possible, to present the same subject to their churches severally, that the said churches may take action thereon.

2, Resolved, That said committee be authorized and requested to lecture on the subject of the abolition of slavery and to organize Anti-Slavery societies, where they may think it will be for the advancement of the the abolition cause.

3d. Resolved, That it is the duty of all the Ministers of this conference to co-operate with the said committee in their benevolent undertaking.

4th. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all our brethreen in the ministry and laity, who are voters, to give their suffrages in favor of what is now politically called, the liberty party in these United States.

Whereas our beloved brother, Elder Samuel Whitney, contemplates travelling in the eastern part of this State—therefore,—

Resolved, That we recommend him to the christian community and public, as a thorough and sound Abolitionist, and a suitable person to lecture publicly, on the great and interesting subject of immediate emancipation of the slave.

Retaliation.—The slave-holders of Virginia in view of the facts connected with the refusal of the people of Boston to give up the alleged slave Latimer, now talk about preventing the citizens of the North from recovering debts due them in that State through their Courts of Law, as a mode of retaliation. They avow themselves bent on bringing the matter to a crisis, and think this the most potent scheme by which to accomplish it. They seem perfectly blind and infatuated on this question. Who do think will lose the most by thus proceeding to extremities—the North, or the South.

Death of another Member of Congress.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle announces the death of R. W. Habersham, Al. C from Georgia.—He died at his residence in Habersham county on the 24 inst.

LIBERTY STANDARD

HALLOWELL, DEC. 28, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,

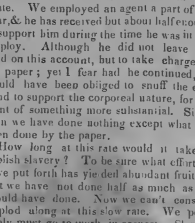
JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

Annual Meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the *Maine Anti-Slavery Society*, will be holden at HALLOWELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIMON PAGE, *Secy.*

Hallowell, Dec. 13, 1842.

State Liberty Convention.

A Grand State Liberty Convention will be held in Hallowell, on the NINETEENTH DAY of JANUARY next, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the LIBERTY PARTY at the next Sept. election.

SETH MAY,
JOHN E. GODFREY,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
B. H. CUSHMAN,
WM. HASTINGS,
WM. R. PRESCOTT,
} *State Committee.*

☞ Will Editors in the State please insert the above notices a few times.

The Old Year.

This is the last visit to our readers in 1842. Another year is taking its departure to the records of the past, there to await the final review. With all its joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, toils and labors;—with its duties discharged or neglected, its months wasted or improved, its objects accomplished or unaccomplished, the year is soon to bid us adieu.

The slave has toiled on with his wrongs and broken heart another year, and every tie of his nature has bled afresh with each revolving sun. About 150,000 free born infants have been seized the moment they draw the vital air, and with the rapacity of tigers, dragged down into hopeless bondage among "things that are not!" Ten thousand mothers at the south have been sending up like Rachel their lamentation for their children because they are not.

But in no previous year has the glorious enterprise which has the redemption of the slave for its object, made such rapid advance. Although much more might have been done than has been, yet we may look back with satisfaction and encouraged hopes. Heaven has blessed our efforts, and our cause has rolled on with steady and accelerated motion towards its grand results. The morning of the slave's deliverance has dawned upon the hills. The end of his sorrows draws nigh, he shall not always weep in chains.

A number of the faithful friends of this cause in this state have ceased to weep and labor for its advancement, and they are gone.

One especially occurs to us now. George Rogers of Portland, we saw with pain last week, is now no more. In him the slave, as well as a large circle of friends, and a dependent family, have sustained a great loss.—He was a gentleman of more than ordinary talents, of great business activity, of a kind and generous heart, and an intelligent, uncompromising, working, *giving* friend of the slave. Who will fill his place? He was a member of the State Central Committee, and his place is now vacant. His lovely family, with whom we had the pleasure last summer of spending several days, will allow us to express our deep sympathy with them, and bespeak the sympathy of many others.

The noble Channing too has gone.

Let us dear friends, close this year with a mutual pledge, that old earth shall not wheel another annual round without more zealous, self-denying, and by the blessing of God, more triumphant efforts for bleeding humanity.

Some whig papers attempt to retort upon the abolitionists for not raising the $15000 for which Mr. Clay offered to *think* about doing an act of simple justice. Why, gentlemen, if you are "as much opposed to slavery as any body;" and especially as you are so anxious to clear Mr. C. of the odium of being a slaveholder, so that your prospects may not be desperate, why do you not raise the $15000?—Why call on the abolitionists? Depend upon it they'll not help you out of the Clay.

The Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention.

It is with unusual gratification that we present the Call and Bro. Trafton's letter, announcing and urging attendance upon this Convention.

We rejoice—we greatly rejoice to see a movement of this kind. Thousands have wept for the slave, and the methodist church had prostrated herself with enormous weight across his panting breast. They have prayed, and plead, and argued long, and for one we feared that the various influences which oppose decisive action had neutralized '*unadulterated*' abolition to such an extent that little more could be expected from that church. This measure has revived our hopes, and particularly the character of it. It is noble, scriptural, and in some sense new. It is not to promote antislavery precisely; nor to discuss the subject and see what slavery is, but it is to TURN SLAVERY OUT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. That's a capital issue. And has not this mother of Harlots been arrayed in the garments of the sanctuary long enough? "*Have her forth without the ranges.*"

Although the convention occurs at the same time as our state meetings, which we regret, yet we hope every methodist abolitionist, whose abolition is not a sham, will respond to this call, and go if possible. Now is the time for BOLD, HEROIC ACTION. You have talked long enough. Brother Trafton says truly that the future destiny of that church is at stake. It will sink—*and it ought to sink*—as well as every other church if it will not expel slavery from its bosom.—Now take hold, and "*confer not with flesh and blood.*"

The Whig Party and Right of Petition.

The history of this party on this subject affords forcible instruction on the policy of sacrificing *principle* to expediency. They professed (at the north) an unyielding attachment to the right of petition. Tens of thousands of abolitionists even could not be made to believe that the most perfect reliance could not be placed in those professions, endorsed as they were by such men as Slade, Giddings and Gates. The whigs succeeded the slavery-ridden democrats to power, and then came 'the rub.' Their southern allies said to them, gentlemen, not one step towards bank, currency, or any thing else until you have swallowed the *gag*, which the democrats took down without wincing. After finding the slaveholders immoveable, the resolution was taken to yield *that once* until the 'other great interest' were secured, then they would set that matter right. Mr. Adams told them it would be 'like a woman yielding her virtue *just once*,' but party exigency was too strong. It was hoped that the gag was so wrapped up that the abolitionists would not find it until it should be abolished.

But when the time arrived when the gag could no longer be concealed, Samson awoke, and lo! his hair was gone. Principle had been sacrificed to present expediency, what was lost could not be regained, and that *party* is now expiring under the same disgrace, which in this respect renders the other infamous to every lover of human liberty. The right of petition is all the whigs claimed on the score of liberty, and their slaveholding alliance have robbed them of that. *They sold their integrity*, and it can never be regained. True, they will now strive vigorously, and claim to be the staunchest supporters of the right of petition. Northern whigs will vote bravely for it, now that the party have gained, or hopelessly lost their party objects. They would most gladly restore that right to the country *now*, but it is too late. To win that imperishable honor was not for them. They had a fair trial, and by the issue of that they must abide.

Yet the papers of this party are continually taunting the Liberty Party as fools and deluded simpletons for not leaving the high and noble position they occupy, and giving their confidence and support to that party—slavery-ridden, slavery-ruined as it is, and with treachery engraved upon its front! It is an insult to every liberty man.

Half Right Again.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal says we "estimate the cost of the District of Columbia to the people of the United States at two millions of dollars annually, and put this all down to the account of slavery."

We said no such thing, but stated distinctly that the cost of slavery in the District could not be less than *one million* annually. We attribute the monstrous waste of the people's money there quite as much to the whigs and democrats, as to slavery—*if* it is proper to make such a distinction. The hill of Mr. Secretary Rosh (incorrectly printed Bosh) for writing a few letters and performing some other service in obtaining that Dutch loan, explained two weeks ago, was a little short of $10,000! Other charges for commissions &c., were in proportion, and swallowed up a large part of the million and a half loan, which the free laborers of the country have now to pay. We by no means intended to rob the whigs and democrats of any share of their glory.

Request.

Rev. Elias Wells, formerly of Foxcroft, has removed to North Edgecomb, and requests all letters &c. for him directed accordingly.

Payment for the Standard.

We feel under deep obligation for the increasing interest and satisfaction with which the Standard is received, as well as encouraged by it. Would the receipts of throwing some of the publishing labor on other hands, much more time might be devoted to the editorial department. To a great extent we *know* the men on whom we can rely when the paper was taken upon our hands and our expectations have been more than realized.

It was stated distinctly at the commencement, that our reliance was upon the subscription list—rather, upon the integrity and denial of subscribers, and *all* of them. On half of the cause we threw ourselves upon readers of the Standard, and we are more than ever satisfied that our confidence was not misplaced. If self-denial is necessary, for the sake of the slave and his cause it will be made.

It was also stated at the outset that we could not get along without prompt payment, and we thank our friends for remembering this.

And now, kind readers, let us tell you our plan, which you will no doubt approve.

We intend to have a settlement with every subscribers within the year.

The reasons are these. 1. We can do without it. 2. It is easier for subscribers to pay within the year than it is after wards. 3. As with an individual, so with a paper. Whoever does not settle his small bills in a year will run out in the end. A list of arrears will sink any paper dependent on its subscription. That we will not have. 4. The cause demands that this paper be conducted on business principles. 5. A paper will be more useful when paid for, and winter is the best time to settle these bills, and we ask, each subscriber to see Liberty Standard paid for this winter. Any kind of produce has yet been refused and the money could not be obtained. Please send in at the approaching state meeting if possible, and have it done. We do really need it.

☞ Will our friends approve our plan?

It has been stated that in the treaty with Spain, ceding Florida to the United States there was an express stipulation, that whenever it should have the requisite population, it should be admitted as a sovereign state into the Union.

We have made some examination, and find no such provision; and when it was collected that Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, it is quite improbable that any such exists. If the editors of the Kennebec Journal, or any one else can quote the document, or give us a reference to it, containing such stipulation, we will thank them.

Proceedings of the Senate on the Texas Question.

We published these in full two weeks and wrote some remarks to accompany them but the printer's veto hammer came down so they were thrown aside. It will be received that the chief difficulties to the ratification of the treaty grew out of slavery. Lord Ashburton would hold no correspondence whatever on the subject, or any of its claims; or after all the bluster of Mr. Webster, Calhoun the south generally respecting the Creole other slave cases; and after the Senate had gravely resolved that the domestic slave trade was equally lawful and subject to protection any other, it was not a slight necessity which compelled the government to leave all alone to it out of the treaty. But so it was, and yet to the honor of humanity and civilization.

But we wish to call particular attention to the course of our Senator,

HON. RUEL WILLIAMS.

His resolution to take immediate possession of the disputed territory, and provide the means to maintain it, was precisely equivalent to a declaration of war; and had the war prevailed, the blood of our fathers, our sons and husbands would now have been flowing mingled with the tears of widows and orphans. Our country would have been thrown back in its progress of improvement at least half a century, and perhaps ruined. Such men might much more properly be entrusted with power in a barbarous age.

But his vote on Benton's resolution rejecting slaves driven by stress of weather or violence into British W. I. Islands, was worse. The object of that resolution was to obtain protection to our home slave trade, under for this Great Britain must acknowledge the rightfulness of the trade upon the high seas, and in her own ports; in other words, *the traffic in human beings must be incorporated into the law of nations and be protected under it.* For a resolution of such import one of our own senators—a professed democrat, recorded his name! The historian will find, posterity will read and blush. Did the spirit of liberty retain a tythe of its original vigor in our country, such a vote would bring its author in disgrace to the stake. Maine is disgraced by such a vote in the eyes of civilized man. The success of that resolution, too, would have been fatal to any treaty. And to crown all, the name stands recorded *against the treaty.* Well was it for the country, that wiser and more honorable counsels prevailed.

Several democratic papers are laboring hard to bring the treaty into disrepute to make it injuriously to capital, and exonerate senator Williams but there is not a man of them who does not rejoice that on the whole that treaty was ratified. It was the best for the country that could have been done, and infinitely better than war, which was its certain alternative.

Let the people remember

RUEL WILLIAMS,

and

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the New England Annual Conference of the New England States, who believe that all slave-holding is sin, who believe that all slave-holding is sin, who believe that we are determined to use every means and will use our ecclesiastical institutions, to remove it from the church.

Dear brethren.—The undersigned, believing that the time has come when we should again have concerted and decisive action on the subject of slavery, and believing that further delay is the equally prejudicial to the interests of the slave, our own *reputation* as *Methodist abolitionists*, and the *harmony* and prosperity of the church, of our choice and *affection*, after due deliberation and prayer, take the liberty respectfully but *earnestly* to invite you to assemble in the city of Boston, on the 18th of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed opportune to the cause of *unadulterated* abolitionism. Owing to circumstances which we sincerely deplore, but over which we could exercise no control, our operations have been retarded, our ranks lessened and deranged, and our prospects in some extent darkened. Brethren who once stood in our front ranks have retired from the field in despair, and now, instead of meeting us on its battle-cover for REFORM they call upon us to *abandon* our enterprise as *utterly impracticable*, quit the church and seek refuge from the pollution touch of slavery multiplied *by flight* than victory.

Have not so devoted Methodist abolitionism.—We trust you counted the cost too well in the outset to pursue such a course. Therefore, dear brethren, let us rally with all our might at the time and place aforesaid, and take such action as the circumstances of our case require. We hope every church in the conference will be well represented, and for ourselves we shall rejoice to see members from other conferences present, and have them participate in our deliberations.

The convention will probably continue two days, and we hope brethren will come prepared to stay till the close. In the mean time, let us all pray that God may direct our counsels, and lead us to such action as shall be most conducive to the good of the slave—the purity and peace of the church, and the advancement of our holy religion. Should any of you be unable to attend the convention, we hope you will write, stating your views and feelings in reference to *Methodist Abolitionism*, without reserve. We want to know the exact state of our cause. All communications for the convention may be addressed the care of Rev. D. S. King, post paid.

With due respect, we are, dear brethren,

Yours for the slave,

M. Trafton, Boston.
D. S. King, "
B. F. Tefft, "
David H. Fisk, "
Wm. C. Brown, "
Charles Merritt, Lynn.
E. M. Beebe, "
I. Porter, "
T. H. Atwell, Saugus.
J. B. Barnes, "
H. Cummings, Duxbury.
P. Crandall, Worcester.
J. Sheppard N. Brookfield.
E. W. Jackson, Natick.

Progress.

The following from the Boston Advertiser has passed through the Portland Advertiser, the Boston Mercantile Journal and Boston Journal, and of course is well endorsed.

Slavery exists at the South but by the sufference of the north. Mark that! Just as soon as abolitionists have been contending for against the whole country for ten years.—These men will be heroes and discoverers by and by.

"This is but the beginning of trouble in this matter. It will go on increasing, until slavery is extirpated, or there is a dissolution of the Union. Public opinion at the North has become settled—or with individual exceptions too insignificant to be taken into account—that slavery is a great moral and political evil—that it is a curse in every light in which it can be viewed, and though the Abolitionists, so called, form but a small portion of the Northern population, yet only all the people are united in one thing—they will not lift a finger to protect in any way a system so abhorrent to their notions of expediency and justice. For much of this feeling the slaveholders are themselves responsible. They have been offensive and arrogant in their claims. They have insisted that the North should not only tolerate, but aid to uphold a system against which the unvitiated sense of right and wrong every where revolts; and in addition to the special privileges given them in the Constitution, have represented this based on prejudices and property—by demand, and criterio successfully, that the policy of our government shall be shaped to meet their views. The free white men of the North no longer submit to these claims.—SLAVERY OF THE SOUTH EXISTS BY THEIR SUFFERANCE, and resolutions and articles like those we have quoted will convince them to an exercise of their power. The spirit of slavery must abate somewhat of the haughtiness of its breast."

Southern Censorship of the Press.

We have mentioned that the agent of the New York Tribune in Charleston, (S. C.) was held to bail in the sum of $1000 for having circulated copies of that paper, containing Dr. Channing's Letter Address on British emancipation. The Abigail Gazette has copied Dickens's Notes in America; and the agent having had one official admiration of the *freedom* of the press in that region, very prudently laid it before the committee of the South Carolina Association, appointed to watch over the interests of the peculiar institution; and like a dutiful citizen, obtained their permission. A letter from Charleston gives information that some were disposed to suppress the provoking book; but a gentleman of their acquaintance said, "That will only do; people *will* read Dickens, and by trying to stop the circulation of these notes, you will only make the matter worse." So, precious permission was given that the agent might sell to those who wished to buy. How it will always is, that he who *makes* a slave is a slave. The Boston constables, when they arrested Latimer, were *themselves* obliged to be emancipated to him; a lesson very instructive to the South, and capable of most significant application.—*N. S. Standard.*

☞ Mr. Benton's Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Bill has been referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, in this Senate.

Ruinous effects of Emancipation.

The following extract from the Kingston Morning Journal, will show how the production of rum as the consequence of emancipation, are fulfilled in the West Indies.

Will the papers give these facts to the people?

"We have been favored with a view of the statement of exports from this island during the present year, and have been delighted at perceiving the increase which has taken place over those of 1841, the statement is incomplete, not including the exports from first March, Lucea, and St Ann's Bay. Notwithstanding these omissions, it appears that 13, 321 hogsheads of sugar, 3,850 puncheons of rum, and 1,233 tierces of coffee have been shipped in 1842, over and above the shipments of the previous year. Our British as well as Jamaica readers will be gratified at the increased production of our staples which this statement shows, and will join us in the anxious hope that they will continue to increase in the like ratio every year, until our island has reached that pitch beyond which increased production becomes impossible.

	Hhs. Sugar.	*Phs. Rum.*	*Trs Coffee.*
1841,	23,681	8,293	7,570
1842,	36,012	12 148	8 803
Excess,	13,321	3,850	1 233

Whig Abolition!

The Hampshire Gazette says of a recent discussion upon the Liberty Party policy in Northampton:

"On Friday evening, David Lee Child occupied an hour or more on the same side of the question. One of his positions was, that the third party were pulling down the Whig party who generally are of the side of liberty, and building up the falsely called *democratic* party, who, as a party, vote for slavery, and are the *natural allies of the South.*

What say you to this? The assistant editor of the N. A. Standard trying to prove that the Whig party is immaculate while the Democratic is the "natural ally of the South." Very impartial! is it not?

FREE NEGRO SAILORS.—Several free negro sailors, says the Franklin (La.) Banner, who have been brought to this port in contravention of law, are now confined in the jail of this parish, where they will be kept, at the expense of their captains, until the vessels to which they belong are ready to proceed to sea. It is the duty of the officers in charge of all ports of entry or landings, in this State, to notify the nearest judge or justice of the peace the arrival of every vessel or steamboat from any other State, having on board any free negroes, mulattos, or person of color.

☞ We thought there was in the Constitution of the United States some such provision as this: "The citizens of each State shall enjoy all the rights of citizens in every other State." How is that right, citizens of New York and Massachusetts imprisoned in Louisiana and other States, for no offence but their color? "The constitutional guarantees" should be respected when they do *not* favor slavery, as well as when they *do*.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Not Knowing who is Governor.

The Whigs claim a majority of four in the House of Representatives. The Democrats claim a majority of two. The Liberty men think it not unlikely that neither party has a majority, but that a handful of Liberty representatives hold the balance, and can control the election of their worthy candidate for Governor, unless (which is not unlikely) the proslavery portions of one party should unite with the other party—which seems to be somewhat in opposition to Liberty is the common ground on which whigs and democrats can act together in harmony. Let us wait for the instructions of the event.—[Eman.]

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This Report states that the Home Squadron has been put in commission as directed by Act of Congress, but as the number of vessels allowed was not large for peace out, he has assigned that squadron the duty of the West India station in connection with it. The steamships are found to be too expensive and are to be taken out of commission.

An increase of force is recommended in the Pacific, to give countenance to the settlement on the Columbia River—the trade of which is represented to be fast leaving our hands and falling into that of the English. A large force is also recommended to be stationed near Texas for the protection of our trade in that quarter; and a squadron for the Gulf of Mexico for the continuance of the large portion of our commerce engaged in that quarter.

The Secretary strongly urges the building of any new vessels, but that those now built should be put in commission, and earnestly urges that the Navy be at once put on a proper footing, and its abuses reformed—for which purpose he recommends that Naval Schools for the education of officers be established on shore, and that no boy shall receive an acting appointment until he has passed a given time at them, and that their admission shall be regulated the same as in the military Academy at West point.

Higher grades of offices are recommended for the purpose of rewarding meritorious officers, who will necessarily be promoted under the present system. He also says that an increased force of Marines is almost indispensable.

The employment of articles of American production, for the use of houses of the Navy, is warmly recommended, thus to afford encouragement to our own manufacturers and artificers. A reduction of the wages paid at the Navy Yards is urged, and a more strict inquiry into the quality of the iron and rigging of vessels to be furnished for the Navy to be made, articles having been furnished of late that have not lasted more than one third of the time commonly allowed.

CHRISTMAS.—This is holiday with the slaves, and they are allowed various indulgencies not granted at any other season of the year. Still slavery is only evil. This is the time for the purchase and exchange of slaves. It is the *great heart rendering* period and all the ties of humanity are now tearing asunder. Remember the slaves.

We regret that our friends in Bridgton felt concerned about the safety of their letter. It was duly received, enclosing the eight dollars from their monthly concert, for which we feel no ordinary emotions of gratitude and obligation. The other receipts are in another column.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Annual Report of the Treasury was laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday.

The recommendations of the Report are confined to a further provision for revenue, and the support of public credit by taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of imports, to produce an addition to the revenue of three millions of dollars a year; an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof; and the War-housing system.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1843 (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds and indemnities,) was $230,483 68

The receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year amount to $26,616,593 78

VIZ:—

From Customs	$14,260,830 35
From Lands	1,091,638 95
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	119,967 17
From Treasury notes, per act 15th February, 1841,	1,000,206 05
From Treasury notes, per act 31st January, 1842	7,791,821 59
From loan of '41 and 1842	2,296,129 67
The receipts of the fourth quarter, it is estimated, will amount to	7,886,000 00

VIZ:—

From Customs	4,000,000 00
From Lands	336,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	20,000 00
From Treasury notes	2,500,000 00
From loan	1,000,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts for the year 34,502,593 78

And with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, an aggregate of 31,733,077 46

The expenditures for the first 3 quarters of the present year have amounted to 27,261,882 20

The expenditures for the fourth quarter estimated on data furnished by the respective Departments, 8,238,278 15

The estimated receipts for the half calendar year ending on the 30th of June, 1843, are estimated at 14,588,113 45

The estimated expenditures during the same period. 10,381,186 75

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 18-44, are estimated at 18,850,000 00

To which outstanding warrants issued prior to Jan. 1, 1842 865 474 03

Making 35,503,634 38

Leaving a deficiency in the Treasury on the 31st December 1842, of 575,556 92

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, it is estimated will amount to $3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to $1,635,871.

The estimates were prepared at the several Departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably larger than estimated; but as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The Receipts into the Treasury it will be seen during the first 3 quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from every source, (including loans and Treasury notes) amount to thirty four millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, besides the balance of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of January last.

The Expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditure for the remaining quarter, amount (including $7,956,400 for redemption of Treasury notes) to thirty-four millions five hundred and three thousand dollars.

The receipts for the half year ending 1st July next are estimated (including Treasury notes and loan to amount of $5,538,000) at $14,588,113;—and the Expenditures for the same period, (including interest on debt and Treasury notes to amount of $695 000) at $10,381,186. The estimates of Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1844, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of last session,) are estimated, the Receipts from Customs and public lands (and 150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at $18,850,000, and the Expenditures (including interest and Treasury notes) at $20,945,498.

☞ Aid for Mr. Leavitt begins to come in. Come friend, send us in a dollar.

☞ Remember the third week in January.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

There are in the public service 13,733 postmasters and their clerks, with 9,343 contractors and their agents. The whole amount of mail transportation for the year ending June 30th '41, was 34,996 325 miles, at a contract cost of $3,152,275. The whole amount of transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1842, was 34,835,991 miles, at a contract cost of 3,057,796. A system of revision was adopted by the Department. Useless and unproductive routes have been discontinued, while others, more convenient, less expensive, and more productive have been substituted.

In the matter of mail-bags there has been a retrenchment of considerably more than one half over former years.

The increase in the revenue this year over last is $166,928,35, arising, the report says, not from any increase of mail matter, but from a more systematic and vigilant execution of the law.

The gross expenditures of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1842, so far as they have been audited and paid, are $4,627,-716,62—exclusive of the amount derived from postage during the same year. $81 470,49. Of the expenditures, $392,664 51 is part of the sum appropriated in 1841 to pay the debt of the Department, and if deducted, will show the gross expenditure, for ordinary current service, to be $4,235,052 14. This would present an apparent balance, or an excess of revenue over expenditure, of $313,194 86.

A modification of the franking privilege is recommended again. The whole number of free letters sent through the Post Office annually, so far as the returns of post masters exhibit, is about three millions, the postage on which is about $160,000 which is lost to the government. Two cents are paid to postmasters on each of those letters, constituting an annual charge upon the revenue of $60,000.

A reduction of the rates of postage he thinks could be safely made, with a proper regulation of the franking privilege, and a further protection against the violations of the laws of the Department.

He again urges upon Congress to make some permanent arrangement with the railroad companies, to relieve the Department from the immense and constantly increasing amount annually paid those companies for transporting the mails.

The great question involved is, whether Congress should make these contracts, and pay the consideration out of the resources of the Government, or whether the Department shall levy the amount by continuing the present rates of postage upon letters.

The report mentions that the French Government is anxious to make a treaty with the United States for an immediate and mail service by the agency of packet and steamships of the two countries.

The amount of expenditure for the current fiscal year, for the service of the Department, is estimated at $4,390,000. This estimate does not include the probable expense of the new routes established by Congress at the last session, none of which have yet been put in operation. The probable costs of these routes per year will be $130,000, making the whole estimated expense of $4,520 000.

Foreign.

The Britannia brings intelligence of Peace made with China and Afghanistan.

In China, July 20th, the British attacked the city of Kiang-foo and the neighboring camp. The Chinese troops were immediately routed, but the garrison was strongly fortified and defended by 3000 Tartar soldiers, one third of whom gallantly laid down their lives. 40 Mandarins were killed, and the general, after his defeat, retired to his house and had it burned down over his head. The British lost 4 officers killed and 11 wounded, and 134 men killed and wounded.

The British fleet then proceeded to Nankin and prepared to attack the city, when the Chinese solicited a truce, the result of which was—a Treaty of Peace. The following are the terms:—

To her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c, in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that the hostilities lately conducted and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negociate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars as the course of the present and three successive years.

3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Ningpoo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty her heirs and successors.

5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese Empire to be immediately released.

6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his imperial Sign Manual and Seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government of its officers.

7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.

8. On the Emperors assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, $6,000,000, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinkiang to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsu are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports are completed.

Afghanistan.—Here the British have been equally successful, and the Afghans have been entirely defeated. Mahomed Akbbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men, was completely routed, and all the prisoners formerly taken by the natives have been released.

Still, uniting policy with success, the proclamation of victory is accompanied with an order for the entire evacuation of Afghanistan by British troops.

RECEIPTS FOR LIBERTY STANDARD, VOL. 13.

Nov. 1, Levi Gates, Mercer 22
C. L. T. P. Dunnett, Hallowell
3, J. Kilbreth, Hartford
G. S. Smith, Gilsie
Robert Gould, North Leeds 5
4, Rev. Wm. Bailey, Buxton 1
Rev. J. Ropper, Farmington 1
5, Reuben Humphrey, N. Yarmouth
Ira Bartlett, Hartford 2
Rev. John Wheeler, Parsonsfield 2
E. H. Berry, Saccarappa 8
8, Peter Hadlock, John Fowler, Skowhegan, and B. E. Cayford, Cornville, in full 5
Dr. N. Poore, Brighton 2
R. Lewis, do 2
Stephen Boothby, Wayne 2
Joshua Waite, Freeport 2
Rev. Wm. Warren, Windham 2
12, Jonathan Albee Jr., Bethel 2
21, R. Merrill, Falmouth 2
C. A. Sleeper, Georgetown 1
22, Benj. Southworth, Winthrop 2
23, Robert York, N. Yarmouth 2
Gilman Hilton, Augusta 2
24, Isaac Tyler, Monson 2
J. N. Mitchell, Pittston 2
26, Israel Dunn, Lee, Belmont 2
29, Rev. J. H. Murdough, Saccarappa 3
30, T. M. L. Davis, Farmington, 2
John Timson, do 2
Benj. Hardy, do 2
Dec. 3, N. Gunason, Phillips 1
S. E. Moulton, do 2
James Kempton, do 2
John Prescott, do 1
Wm. Tufts, do 2
7, O. & J. Robinson, Windham 2
Ebenezer Allen, do 2
Jacob Hallowell, Norway 2
Jonathan Garland, Windham 2
Samuel Bingham, Winthrop 2
Joseph Hunter, Gray 2
Henry Manning, Westbrook 2
E. Bird, Farmington Falls 2
10, B. H. Chapman, Augusta 1
13, Ira Ingraham, Chesterville 2
14, John R. Peterson, Bath 1
Jesse Russell, do 2
S. R. Greene, do 2
John Mansion, North Yarmouth 2
Joseph Hutchins, Bristol 2
Seth May, Windham 2
19, Benj. Cogland, Skowhegan 2
20, Chas. Peaks, Corinth 2
21, Zebulon Leighton, Dunton Mills 2
Rufus Woodman, Hartford 2
26, Rev. Chas Wells, Edgecomb 2

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 8th inst. Mr. Albert Barker to Deborah Hill, both of this town.

In this town, 11th inst. Mr. Hiram Hayes to Lucy Perkins, both of this town.

In this town, Sunday evening, Dec. 18, Mr. Stillman Lord and Mrs. Louisa S. Hilton, both of this town.

In Gardiner, Harrison B. Norton to Sophia Hodgkins, both of Gardiner, on the 15th inst.

In Turner, 27th ult., by Silas Morse, Esq., Mr. Kern, Jr. of Turner, to Louisa P. L. Mitchell of Leeds.

In Phipsburg, 1st inst. by Wm. Campbell, Esq. Stephen Hill to Sarah Elizabeth Walters.

In Nobleboro, Allen E. Miller, of Waldoboro, to Laura Ann Vannah, of the former town.

In Thomaston, Charles G. Smith, to Lavina Fuller. George S. Fuller of Belfast, to Susan Graves, of Thomaston.

DEATHS.

In St. John, New Brunswick, November 9th, Abigail Gardner, wife of Richard Cilbert, aged 80, merly of Pittston, Me.

In Gardiner, Mr. Seth Pitts, aged 42.

In Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 27, Ann Augusta, only of Charles and Ann Chaplin, aged 11 years.

In Bangor, on Tuesday morning last, William T. Rice, one of the oldest and most respected citizens, 67 years.

At Vera Cruz, about Nov. 1, of yellow fever, Thomas Sewall Jones, formerly of Somerset, aged 24.

At Dover, Me., John Nelson Bartlett, youngest of Elder Flavel Bartlett, aged 23.

At Kendall's Mills, Deborah Mills, wife of Dea. J. Mill, and former consort of the late Kendall Nickerson, Esq. of Augusta, aged 71.

At Kendall's Mills, Zenas Perley, 38.

To the Hon. W. EMMONS, Judge of the Court of Inst within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of NATHAN DOLE late of Hallowell in the County of Kennebec, respectfully shewes, that the property of said deceased, which has come into the hands of the subscriber, is not sufficient to pay the just debts against the said estate by the sum of four hundred dollars, and that one half part only of said property is real estate, which cannot be conveniently divided without injuring the residue thereof. That the said administrator thereupon makes application to this Court, and your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the whole thereof, if necessary, and pay the debts and incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted. NATHAN DOLE.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the first Monday of December, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Liberty Standard, a newspaper printed in Hallowell, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of December, instant at the Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice is given before said Court.

W. EMMONS, *Judge.*

Attest. F. DAVIS, *Register.*

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest F. DAVIS, *Register.* 2w

Assignee's Sale

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be sold at public auction by authority of Asher Ware, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Maine District, under the order and direction of the undersigned Assignee, at the dwelling-house formerly occupied by Sheldon Hodgman, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1843, all of the clock in the forenoon,

Sundry lots and accounts,
One old clock,
One old sale-mantle,
One stove pipe,
Ropes and one pair of blocks,
Weights, measures and scales,
One writing desk,
Part of the lot of small beer,
Three parts of barrels of vinegar,
Five and one half bushels of oats,
A lot of land, No. 12, 81 rage of lot, south side of Androscoggin River in Rumford in Oxford, containing about one hundred acres.

One half of a pew in the Baptist meeting house in Norway, Oxford county.

Also all the right the Bankrupt has or ought to have in and to a pew in the Congregationalist meeting house in said Norway, having been sold by an act of the Legislature, and there being a small dividend in the Trustee's hands in Norway.

Articles will be exhibited at time and place of sale.

Terms cash.

OSGOOD SAWYER, *Assignee.*

Skowhegan, Dec. 17, 1842.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the District in which the (Saginaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or persons of business coming emigrants to it.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir

IS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Jaundice, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which the change from is subject to.

SAMUEL ADAMS

Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.

THE MIND.

O who can know the deathless mind,
Its endless life; its boundless power—
An essence which no space can hold,
A boundless sea, without a shore.

An ocean bed, whose heaving waves
Now rise in mountain billows high;
And now its waveless surface lies
As peaceful as the summer's sky.

In anger, like the raging storm,
Whose sweeping wing broods o'er the heav'n,
When calm, 'tis like the zephyr's sigh,
The sweet and dying breath of even.

Its course is on the wings of light,
Its chariot is the lightning's car;
It speeds its flight through endless space,
And lights upon the farthest star.

Its power no measured bounds can tell;
The earth is not its resting place—
Eternity alone has given
The home it seeks—its native clime.

There shall its disembodied powers,
Through endless life unfettered be,
Then shall the deathless soul expand,
A boundless, tideless, shoreless sea.

ILLA.

Rise in your native Strength.

BY J. H. BUTLER.

Rise in your native strength,
Mechanics of the land:
And cash the iron rule
From rude oppression's hand;
By all the might of mind,
Assume the place of men—
Heed not the scoff of those
Who scorn the artizan.

Ye sinews of a State,
Your nation's pride and boast,
Whose glory crowns her hills,
And guards her native coast;
You are her wealth in peace,
Her vital breath ye are,
And when the bolts of death are hurled,
Ye are her shields in war!

By the eternal sword,
To stern-browed Justice given,
By Freedom's holy self,
The might of wrong is riven!
Strong monuments arise,
In record of your praise;
Tumbling down your name
To men of other days.

Proclaim to all the world
Your usefulness and worth;
Speak out truth unpolished—
Ye mighty men of earth!
Was not the soil ye tread,
Won by your father's blood?
Then do oppression's self,
Roll back oppression's flood!

The following exquisite stanzas unfold sublime truth, in hallowed fervor, and with the music of poetry.

Abel entering Heaven.

Ten thousand times ten thousand sung
Loud anthems round the throne,
When lo! one solitary tongue
Began a song unknown!
A song unknown to angel ears,
A song that told of banished fears,
Of pardoned sins, and dried up tears,

Not one of all the heavenly host
Could these high notes attain!
But spirits from a distant coast
United in the strain,
Till he who first began the song,
To sing alone not suffered long,
Was mingled with a countless throng.

And still, as hours are fleeting by,
The angels ever hear
Some newly redeemed soul on high,
To join the chorus there;
And so the song will louder grow,
Till all redeemed by Christ below
To that fair world of rapture go.

O give me, Lord my golden harp,
And tune my broken voice;
That I may sing of troubles sharp
Exchanged for endless joys;
The song that ne'er was heard before
A sinner reached the heavenly shore,
But now shall sound for evermore.

The Family.

Food for Children.

There is much good sense in the following extract from a sketch, by "Fanny Butler."

"As surely as you meet an Irish woman travelling with a child, there is a basket or a bundle in their society, well filled with greasy cakes, sugarplums, apples, peppermint drops, &c. The little wayfarer generally makes his appearance with half his faculties confused, and a mouthful of such matter, and as soon as this is despatched begins clamoring for more. Between each supply the child, of course, becomes more uneasy, the torments of a sick stomach being added to the irksome confinement of a coach or cabin, and by the end of the day screams of distress and ill-temper, engendered by nausea, flatulency, and every species of evil misery resulting from such a day's diet, proclaim the miseries of the half distracted mother, whose fine of conduct was dictated by the laudable desire of keeping her child *quiet*.

I once took the liberty of asking a young woman who was travelling in the same car with me, and stuffing her child incessantly with heavy cakes, which she also attempted to make mine eat, her reason for this system—she replied, "it was to keep her baby good." Hooked at her own sallow cheeks and rickety teeth, and could not forbear suggesting to her how much she was injuring her poor child's health. She stared in astonishment, and pursued the first question, no doubt wondering what I meant, and how I could be so cruel as not to allow pound cake to my child. Indeed, as may be easily supposed, it becomes a matter of no little difficulty to enforce my own rigid discipline in the midst of the various offers of dainties which tempt my poor little girl at every turn; but I persevere, nevertheless, and am not seldom rewarded by the admiration which her appearance of health and strength excites wherever she goes.

I remember of being excessively amused at the wofull condition of an unfortunate gentleman on board of one of the Philadelphia boats, who sat sickly looking wife, exhausted with her vain attempts to quiet three sickly looking children, laid in despair given them into his charge. The miserable man furnished each of them with a lump of cake, and during the temporary lull caused by this diversion took occasion to make acquaintance with my friend, to whom he rendered the same indulgence. Upon my refusing it for her, he exclaimed in astonishment:

"Why, madam, don't you allow the little girl cake?"

"No, sir."

"What does she eat, pray?" as if people lived on cake generally.

"Bread and milk, and bread and meat."

"What! no butter? no tea or coffee?"

"None whatever."

"Ah!" sighed the poor man, as the chorus of woe arose again from his own progeny, the cake having disappeared down their throats, "I suppose that's why she looks so healthy."

I suppose so too, but did not inquire whether the gentleman extended his inference."

Family Love.

The *spirit of family* is the second soul of humanity. Modern legislators have too much forgotten this. They think only of nations or individuals. Yet there is a feeling, that only source of a pure and healthy population; the sanctuary of traditions and manners, in which all the social virtues acquire fresh vigor. Legislation, even since the introduction of Christianity, has been barbarous in this respect. It repulses man from the spirit of family, instead of encouraging it in him. It interdicts, to one half of mankind, wife, child, the possession of a home or a field. It uses these blessings to all as soon as they arrive at manood. It ought to have interdicted them only to culprits. A family is society in miniature; but it is that society in which the laws are natural, because, they are sentiments. To interdict a man from the possession of family comforts, should have been the greatest reprobation, the last punishment of the law. It should have been the *only* pain of death inflicted by a humane and Christian legislation. The punishments of death ought to have been abolished centuries ago.—*Lamartine.*

GOD'S PECULIAR NAME.—When the Lord speaks of himself with regard to his creature, and especially his people, he saith *I am*. He doth not say I am their light, their life, their guide, their tower, or their strength, but only *I am*. He sets his hand, as it were, in a blank, that his people might write under it what they please that is for their good. As if he should say, Are they weak? *I am* strength. Are they sick? *I am* health. Are they in trouble? *I am* comfort. Are they poor? *I am* riches. Are they dying? *I am* life. Are they miserable? *I am* mercy. Are they in injustice and mercy. *I am* grace and goodness. *I am* glory, beauty, holiness, eminency, supremacy, perfection, all-sufficiency, eternity, Jehovah. *I am* whatsoever is suitable to their nature, or necessary for them in their several conditions. *I am* whatsoever is amiable in itself or desirable to their souls, whatsoever is pure and holy; whatsoever is great and pleasant; whatsoever is good, and useful to make them happy. *I am*.—So that, in short, God here represents himself into us as one universal good, and leaves us to make the application to ourselves, according to our several wants, capacities and desires; he saying only, in general, *I am.*—*Bishop Beveridge.*

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

THE LOST FOUND.

We had frequently observed a heart-broken looking lad pass by with a gallon oil can in his hand. His tattered garments and his melancholy face were well calculated to excite observation and pity. It was but too evident that the vessel which he carried had been diverted from its legitimate use, and that it was now used, not as an oil can, but as a whiskey jug. Day after day we saw the poor lad pass in his residence.

"I live," said he "five miles from the city, on the ———."

"You have been to the city from there to-day, have you not?"

"Yes sir, I came down in the morning; but I couldn't get what I was sent for, and I had to come again."

"What was you sent for my lad? It must be something very important to make it necessary for you to walk twenty miles in this stormy weather."

"Why, sir, it was whiskey that I was sent for. Father had no money, and he sent to Mr. ———'s to get trusted; but he wouldn't trust any more, so I had to go home without the whiskey, but father sent me back again."

"How do you expect to get it now, when you couldn't get it in the morning?"

"Why sir, I have bought a pair of shoes which sister sent mother. Mr. ———, will give whiskey for them. *He has got two or three pairs of shoes now.*"

"Do you like to carry whiskey home, my boy?"

"Oh, no sir, for it makes all so unhappy; but I can't help it."

We took the responsibility of advising the boy not to fulfil his errand, and returned home with him. The family, we found, consisted of drunkard, and four children; the oldest, the boy, was not more than ten years of age, while the youngest was an infant of five months. It was a cold blustering day.—The north wind blew harshly, and came, roughly and unbidden, through the numberless crevices in their miserable home. The black embers occupied the fire place, around which were huddled the half-naked children, and the woe stricken mother and wife. Her face was haggard—her eyes sunken—her hair dishevelled—her clothes tattered and unclean.

She was seated upon an old broken chair, and was mechanically swinging to and fro, as if endeavoring to quiet her infant, which moaned pitifully in its mother's arms. It had been sick from its birth, and it was now seemingly struggling to free itself from the parish world into which it had, but a few months previous been ushered. There was no tear in the eye of the mother, as she gazed upon the expiring babe. The fountain had been long ago, been dried up by the infernal fires, which alcohol had kindled and fed. Yet she was the picture of despair; and we could not but fancy as she sat thus, that her mind was wandering back to the happy past—the days of her infancy and girlhood, and her early home. Poor thing! She had given her affections and her hand to a man who had taken the first step in intemperance, and had led her down full of buoyant hopes—hopes never to be realized—to spend a life of misery with a sot. Broken hearted—cast out from the society of her former friends—frowned upon by the "good society" humanity—spoken of as the miserable drunkard herself.

By the side of this woe-smitten mother kneeled a little girl of five or six years, down whose sallow cheek tears were coursing; and who ever and anon exclaimed, "Poor little Willie, must you die?" "Oh! mother, must Willie die?" and then kissing the clammy sweat from "little Willie's" brow, covered her face with her tattered apron and wept.

In the opposite corner of the chimney, and among the ashes which covered the hearth, sat a boy of about seven years, dragging from the half dead embers a potato. "Mother, mother, I'm so hungry, mother, mother, give this to little Willie. May he he's hungry. I'm hungry too, and so is sister; but Willie's sick. Give him the potatoe, mother."

"No, poor boy," said the mother, "Willie will never be hungry again. *He will soon be dead.*"

This remark drew all the children around the mother and the dying child. The father was sitting upon what was intended for a bedstead, without but, shoe, or coat, with his hands thrust into his pockets apparently indifferent to all that was passing around him. His head was resting upon his breast, and his blurred eyes were fastened upon the floor, as if he were afraid to look up at the sorrowing group who were watching the countenance of the dying infant.

There was a moment of silence. Not a sound was heard. Even the sobs of the little girl had ceased. Death was crossing the hovel's threshold. The very respiration of the household seemed suspended; when a slight shivering of the limbs of the infant and a shriek from the half desolate mother, told all that the vital spirit hadfled.

For the first time the father moved. Slowly advancing to where his wife was seated, with quivering lips, he whispered—"Is Willie dead?"

"Yes James, the poor baby is dead!" was the choking reply of the mother, who still sat, as at first, gazing upon the face of her little one.

Without uttering another word, the long brutalized father left the house, muttering as he left, 'My God, how long!'

At that moment a kind-hearted lady came in, who had heard, but a few moments before of the dangerous illness of the child. She had brought with her some medicine; but her angel visit was too late. The gentle spirit of the babe had fled, and there remained for her but to comfort the living. This she did while we followed the father. We related to him the circumstances which led us to his house, and briefly spoke of the misery which inevitably follows in the wake of intemperance.

"I know it sir," said he, "I have long known it. I have not always been what you now see me. Alcohol and my appetite have brought me to this depth of degradation."

Why not master that appetite? You have the power. Thousands have proved it."

"Sir I believe it. I have seen others as far reduced as myself, restored and made happy; but you are the first who has ever spoken to me upon the subject, and I had too strong a passion for liquor to think of a reformation myself."

"Well, will you not now make the effort?"

"I will. It has occupied my thoughts during the whole morning; and now, in the presence of Almighty God, I never more again to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me and made beggars of my family."

Happy enough to hear this manly resolution, we returned to the house with him—informed his wife of the fact known to the wife, and producing a pledge, *the whole family signed it upon the table which held the body of their dead child!*

The scene was an affecting one. * * * Two years had passed, when the incident was recalled to our mind by a shake of the hand from a gentleman who was returning west with a stock of dry goods which he had just purchased in Philadelphia. "I WAS THE MAN WHO SIGNED THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE BY THE BODY OF HIS DEAD CHILD."

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—Some notion may be obtained of the comparative size of the principal objects in the solar system, by supposing a globe of 2 feet diameter, placed in the centre of a plain, to represent the sun; a grain of mustard seed, placed at a distance of 82 feet would represent Mercury; a pea, at the distance of 152 feet would give a representation of Venus; another pea, not perceptibly larger, at a distance of 215 feet, would represent the Earth, the scene of man's existence, his cares, his ambition and his glory; Mars is less dignified still, for a pin's head placed at a distance of 627 feet, would afford a true representation of its comparative size; and four minute grains of sand, at a distance of 500 feet, would convey some conception of the position and size of Vesta, Ceres, Pallas and Juno. A moderate sized orange, at a quarter of a mile would represent Jupiter, a smaller orange at nearly half a mile, represent Saturn; and the far-off planet Herschel, dwindle into a cherry, moving at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the central globe representing the sun.—[Dr. Nichol's Lecture on Astronomy.]

Who knows the Most?

We find, in an exchange paper, the following curious table showing the comparative number of those who cannot read nor write, in the several States; or rather, the ratio of those who cannot read or write to those who can.—The table refers to white person over 20 years of age.

Connecticut,	1	to every	568
Vermont,	1		437
New Hampshire,	1		340
Massachusetts,	1		126
Maine,	1		108
Michigan,	1		97
Rhode Island,	1		97
New Jersey,	1		58
New York,	1		50
Pennsylvania,	1		50
Ohio,	1		43
Louisiana,	1		324
Maryland,	1		27
Mississippi,	1		20
Delaware,	1		18
Indiana,	1		18
South Carolina,	1		17
Illinois,	1		17
Missouri,	1		16
Alabama,	1		15
Kentucky,	1		134
Georgia,	1		13
Virginia,	1		124
Arkansas,	1		114
Tennessee,	1		11
North Carolina,	1		7

We do not know how correct the above table is, but supposing it to be correct, it places Connecticut at the head of the States and North Carolina at the foot. Maine is in the scale, but a little more far over above her and 21 below her. That is not so bad, but it is much worse than it ought to be. It places us the lowest among the New England States, and that is a little too bad. It is true that we are younger than any of the New Englanders, and being bounded on the north and the east by Canada and New Brunswick, necessarily admit a greater portion of foreigners, who are oftentimes inestimably ignorant of letters of any kind. But it won't do to stand there. Our school system is pretty good, but will admit of almost infinite improvement, and we hope that every one, old and young will arouse up to the importance of knowledge, and set themselves that in process of time there shall not be a single individual in the State, over 12 years of age that cannot read or write. Ignorance is the great antagonist of Republicanism. Let that prevail and our liberties will be swept away by the ambitious and aspiring. Destroy it, and our institutions will continue in strength forever.—*Maine Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

Virtues of Cold Water.

What can exceed the beauty, freshness, and purity of a glass of cold water taken from the spring? It leaves no unwaish effect behind it, no fictious or unpleasant flavor. When it is taken before breakfast, after a bath of general ablution, it cleanses all the passages, purifying the mouth, and filling it with sweet and pleasant fluids, making the individual cheerful buoyant, and wide awake. What a contrast this is to creeping down stairs with the eyes half closed, huddling up to the fire, and swallowing scalding tea, eating a few bites of toast without appetite, and requiring some relish to make them go down! This drinking a cold water in the morning dilutes the viscid secretions, such as bile, slimy matters, &c.,—that have collected during the night, and makes them pass off. The circulation is rousing already to the skin by the wet sheet, or sweating, and the bath, or by simple washing all over, the cold fluid being then taken into the stomach at first lowers its temperature, and that of all the organs connected in the abdomen, helping still more to lessen any irritation, and heat, or undue collection of blood in these parts. The water is rapidly absorbed by the stomach, not digested as many suppose, and not a drop enters into the circulation in its canal. When it is all sucked up by the stomach it goes into the general current of the circulation; mixing with the blood, it is first carried into the lungs, and then sent on by another set of lungs, the arteries, to the tips of the fingers, and the points of the toes, and every intermediate part feels its benefits, giving new life and activity to everything it has to come in contact with. It is then in great purtrition of tissues and organs, (arteries,) by the skin, or invisible steam, by the kidneys, and by the breath. When a glass of water is swallowed, the stomach by its motions diffuses it over all its surface before it takes it up, just as you would wash the face and it has the same refreshing and beautifying effects, leaving it at a more natural temperature, and giving it a more healthy color. * * * In fine, there is no agent applied to the human body, external or internal, of such influence in awaking all the vital powers to their greatest restorative capabilities in arresting the progress of disease, or preventing, when inevitable, a fatal termination, as pure cold water. It is the most physical and medical agent we have, the most manageable in its application, the most easily obtained, and the most certain in its results. So varied are the modes in which it can be applied, that there is no remedy that can be in produce so many diversified and opposite effects; a stimulant, a sedative, a diuretic, a sudorific, a derivative, &c., and a cleanser and restorative in the fullest sense of the term, thus combining all the powers of the constitution, giving vigor to the sinking frame and leaving nuculs of her desire and efforts to heal; and all this without the necessity of straining any individual function; and other remedies, instead of curing, generally aggravate diseased diseases, leaving no trace of its operation, before or after sull ring, to point out where or how its power had been exercised; a conqueror without bloodshed; the giver of sound constitutions without leaving a vitiated or a divine and universal remedy!—universally disposed for the use of all mankind; and in days to come, destined to be universally placed at the head of all remedies.—[Dr. Wilson on the Water Cure.]

To Teachers.

A new edition of the "New England Grammar" (Systematic Text Book,) is about to be published. The author has employed a number of years labor in perfecting the work, and is desirous of having it now go forth as free from defect as possible, and combining the excellencies of all other works, and the experience of teachers generally, that it may thus merit that confidence which the score of superficial and ephemeral compilers books have failed to obtain. He therefore invites teachers to forward to him within a few weeks any suggestions or criticisms, which they have to offer, and which may assist him in rendering the work what it should be. He takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to the many teachers who have already interested themselves so deeply in the work, and has given him so important assistance in making it accurate and complete. Address

S. B. GOODENOW,
Bath, Me.

[Editors friendly to education will please copy.]

COTTON CROP.—The annual statement of the shipping list makes the crop for last year 1,635,249.

Exported to England	935,631 bales,	
" France	398,120	
" Other places	51,154	
Home consumption	207,850	

	1842.	1841.
Crop from N. Orleans	727,658	843,595
do Alabama	318,315	320,701*
do Florida	114,416	93,552
do Georgia	239,291	118,947
do S. Carolina	200,163	227,470
do N Carolina	9,737	7,765
do Virginia	19,013	20,800
The crop of 1840—'41 was	1,634,915 bales —	

Emancipator.

*In 1818 it was only 7,000 bales.

TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large tea spoonful of powdered alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the water being round at the time,) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure articles, so purify it, that it will be found equal to any of all the boasted filtering clearness of the finest spring water. A painful contusion, or gall on, may be purified by a single teaspoonful.

CALIFORNIA.—The report that General Thompson had concluded an arrangement with the Mexican government for the cession of Upper California to the United States, is believed to be without foundation.

It is rumored that the British government has despatched a strong naval squadron to that quarter, *with sealed orders*—supposed to have reference to California.

There is probably some *Texan scheme of villany* at the bottom of all this: but what it is, appears not yet.

"Farewell, Henry, God be with thee, and we will." *The delegation of Quakers, who waited on Henry Clay, in Indiana.*

SPENCER THE MUTINEER.—The Daily Chronicle of Monday, says, "we have been informed by an officer of the Navy, that the Midshipman Spencer, mentioned, in spirit, as has been generally stated, a son of Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, but, that he is a son of Captain Spencer, of the Navy, brother to the Hon. Secretary.

The State debt in Tennessee is *only* 3,100,000 dollars.

WRIGHT'S PILLS.—A man has been held to bail in Philadelphia, in $4,000 bonds, for making and selling a spurious Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill, and forging the wrapper around the boxes.

THE HAYTIEN DIFFICULTY. A letter from Havana in the New Orleans Bee gives the following explanation of the capture, by a Haytien vessel, of two Spanish ships, laden with flour.

The negroes declare that they were driven to this act of piracy by famine, and that they were perishing of hunger, as the late earthquake had destroyed every thing they possessed.—It appears that the blacks were in command of a ship, and numbered from fifty to sixty men.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURES.—Massieu, a deaf and dumb pupil of the Abbe Picard, gave the following beautiful replies in writing to the questions put to him:

Q. What is hope?
A. The blossom of happiness.
Q. What is gratitude?
A. The memory of the heart.
Q. What is sleep?
A. The life-time of God.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH, the poet, died at N. York on Friday evening last, at an advanced age. He had long been in invalid. Had he written nothing besides the "Old Oaken Bucket," he would have been remembered as a poet.

The New York Mechanic says the mechanics of Maine are in advance of those of any other State in the Union, in their organizations and efforts for mutual improvement.

☞ Great services are like large pieces of gold or silver money, which do not often pass from one person to another. Small attentions are like small coin, which is continually passing.

☞ It is a beautiful thought, that possibly fortune may have favored some men in order to try if they will be kind to the poor.

SINGULAR.—It is said that a beech tree never was known to have been struck by lightning.

Thrice-Weekly Age.

THE publishers of the Age propose to issue during the session of the Legislature, a thrice-weekly Age. Competent and faithful reporters of proceedings have been engaged, and the publishers of the Age publishes say it will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of Maine and Western Intelligence, and the usual miscellaneous matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

No wonder such a publication other than a losing enterprise, requires an extensive subscription list which we hope will be obtained. As the price is but one dollar during the session, there are few interested in the Legislative proceedings but can afford it. Address

W. R. SMITH & CO.

Augusta, Nov. 1842.

Great National Work.

TAPPAN & DENNET, No. 114 Washington Street, Boston, propose to publish by subscription, in Fourteen Monthly Numbers, at the price of 25 cents each No.,

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON

BY JARED SPARKS. Each No. will contain between 40 and 50 pages, and to be embellished with the following line Steel and Copperplate engravings, viz.

1. Portrait of Washington at 40, by Peale. 2. Portrait of Washington at 57, by Stuart. 3. View of Mount Vernon. 4. Battle of Bruddock's Defeat.—5. Head Quarters at Cambridge. 6. Plan of Boston and Environs. 7. Battle of Princeton. 8. Head Quarters at Newburg. 9. Plan of Farms at Mount Vernon. 10. Battle of the Brandywine. 11. Portrait of Washington at 22. 12. Encampment at Valley Forge. 13. Battle of Germantown. 14. Facsimile of Washington's Hand Writing.

The Portraits were copied from the original paintings. The plans, and other engravings, have been compiled from the best drawings, as well English, French as American. Special aid was derived from a series of drawings made forty years ago in the public offices in London, Paris, Washington, and all the States which formed the confederacy during the revolution; as well as the access he has gained to valuable private papers in different parts of the country,—have brought into his hands a mass of materials, original and important in their character, which, we trust, will be found to have contributed essential aid in enabling him to execute with more accuracy and completeness his main purpose, and thus to have compensated in some degree for the expense and labor they have cost. Its publication has not only involved extended and laborious research on the part of the editor, but great pecuniary responsibility on the part of the publishers.

The price affix d to this work, is less when the execution is considered, than that of any other publication in Boston, of equal, or inferior pretensions. The expenses connected with this undertaking, are much greater than usually attend such publications; and it will be apparent to all that publishers must rely on an extensive sale for their remuneration.

The engravings alone, are thought by many, to be worth the price of one of the numbers. To non-subscribers, the price will be much enhanced.

Many testimonials of unqualified approbation might be added, from gentlemen who have examined the work but the publishers consider it so unnecessary. Letters have been received from many distinguished persons, concurring in the opinion that the work is in every respect worthy of the patronage of the public.

Among the many who have given the work the aid of their subscriptions and influence, are the following, gentlemen, viz.

Hon John Quincy Adams—Hon Martin Van Buren—Hon John Pickering—Hon Jacob Barnet of Ohio—Jonathan Quincy—Francis Wayland D. D.—Rev Moses Stuart—Robert G Shaw Esq of Boston—Henry Lee Esq—Rt Rev Bishop Doane—Hon James D'Wolf of R I—Rt Rev Bishop Kenrick—Hon Nathan Appleton—Hon Horace Everett of Vt—Hon S Longfellow of Me—J Sewall Jones Esq of N C—Hon John Sergeant of Pa—Hon Simon Greenleaf—Hon Peter Oxenbridge—S Van Rensselaer, of N Y.—Hon Wm L Marcy of N Y—Hon W W Pope Ky—Hon J W Tazewell of Va—Hon Tristam Burgess of R I—Hon Wm Ashley of Missouri—Hon Daniel Webster—Hon Robert Lawson—Hon Joseph Story—Hon Edward Everet—Charles Jackson—Hon Lemuel Shaw—Samuel F Armstrong—Wm B Calhoun—John C Warren M D—James Jackson M D

Copies may be left with Messrs Jackson & Dow, Dealers in Periodicals, Boston, or with the Publishers, Boston, by the 1st of October, how many copies are subscribed for and how they shall be forwarded. 6w

Thrice-Weekly Journal.

THE subscribers propose to publish a paper three times a week during the session of the Legislature of 1843. Their Thrice-weekly and Daily paper for the last year, has been well received by all who have sometimes fallen short of paying expenses. Last winter they published none, and the communication this year is so urgently and faithful sentiments of the press, they feel bound every effort for the political regeneration of the State. ☞ The price of the paper will be ONE DOLLAR or the session, payable in advance, as heretofore.

☞ Our friends in the several towns in the State will confer a lasting favor upon us, by procuring subscribers for the Thrice-Weekly.

☞ Editors in the State who will publish this prospectus a few times in their papers, will receive our thanks, and the paper during their patronage.

SEVERANCE & DOW.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1842.

Notice.

JUST received by the subscriber, Capt. W. Hills, Augusta, one hundred barrels of Genuine prime assortment of West India Goods, consisting of Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c. Also, a extensive assortment of Domestic and American Dry Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Prints from 6 to 25 cents. Also, a full assortment of Hardware, all of which will be sold in the vicinity, at No. 2, Perley's Block.

JAMES A. WOODBRIDGE.

Oct. 12, 1842.

SEARS'

Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

NOT only the cheapest, but probably the best medicine in use for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMATIC, PULMONARY diseases of the Lungs. Recommended by physicians in their practice, and has been used by the Hundred Thousand persons within a few years effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as seen by the bill of directions accompanying each of the medicine; many of whom have also been heard their Physicians and friends as incurable, with SUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, demand is increasing, it speaks for itself. To those who once become acquainted with its virtues, by many families it is kept constantly, and by all who have used it, it is considered the most valuable application be made to this syrup, and directions strictly followed, the patient will not be tired by its continued use.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this is S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer the public for the last twelve months, an article of valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs which it is recommended. It is sold at the reasonable price of 50 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

This is for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, W. C. Simpson & Reed and E. & F. Kendall; Augusta, N. H. by W. B. Smith; in Montpelier, Vt. by J. Prentiss; in the County of Kennebec by all agents in Augusta, Gardiner and Waterville, Maine, Hallowell, Bangor, Reads, L. Davis, Readfield; H. B. Lane, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; B. Wright, D. W. Cummings, Belgrade; Gerry and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co. Rues, China; Blackwell & Pelham, Clinton; Paul S. Spaulding, Winslow; H. Gerrish, Pittston; Pope and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moulton, B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; J. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the towns in this State.

Vegetable Syrup

FOR FEMALES ENCIENTE,

THE most safe and effectual remedy for least pains and sufferings attendant on parturition that has ever been discovered.

The most delicate female may use it without fear of injury to herself or offspring.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114, State Street, Boston.

J. E. Ladd,	Druggist	Augusta
Chas. Tarbell,	"	Gardiner
J. Abbey,	"	Winthrop
Nathl Weld,	"	Readfield
G. Willston,	"	Belgrade
A. Cutler,	"	Bath
Ch. F. Brackett,	"	Portland
Geo. W. Hobden,	"	Bangor
Wm. O. Poor,	"	Bath
Dr. J. A. Berry,	"	Portland
T. Foye & Son,	"	Thomaston
R. S. Blasdell,	"	Belfast
Edmund Dunn,	"	Wiscasset
C. Chandler, Jr.	"	Damariscotta
H. B. Lovejoy,	"	Fayette
John Sibley,	"	Waterville
S. W. Bates,	"	Norridgewock
Wm. Noyes,	"	Winslow
John W. Perkins,	"	Farmington

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies', Misses, and Children's MOROCCO AND KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade so.

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Gent and Sealskin do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Gold Lined Morocco do do
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking

He intends to keep almost every article kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and Tippets
Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS

The subscriber having been in the business for a long time and formed a extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell as cheap, WORK or single pair, any article in the line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston.

Jan. 1842.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL, and to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares or by the yard at the following prices, viz.

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 cts per yd
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42 do
Superfine fulled cloth,	50 to 374 do
Blankets, 2 yards wide,	33 to 42 do
Flannel,	17 to 33 do
Pressed cloth,	25 do

The foregoing will be the prices if wool is taken and the cloth delivered at factory; if left with agents two cents per yd will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr. Agent.

East Wilton, June, 1842.